

Statement by

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Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense

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House Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities

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Introduction

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I appreciate the opportunity to meet with you on the critical subject of our nation's security

As the President said, on the eve of the standup of the new Department of Homeland Security, "The world changed on September the 11th, 2001. We learned that a threat that gathers on the other side of the earth can strike our own cities and kill our own citizens. It's an important lesson; one we must never forget. Oceans no longer protect America from the dangers of this world. We're protected by daily vigilance at home. And we will be protected by resolute and decisive action against threats abroad."

"We're tracking down terrorists who hate America, one by one. We're on the hunt. We [have] them on the run. And it's a matter of time before they learn the meaning of American justice. We're opposing terror regimes that are arming with weapons of mass destruction to threaten the peace and freedom of this world. And we're taking unprecedented measures to defend the homeland with the largest reorganization of our government in more than a half a century.

At home and abroad, the Department of Defense is a significant contributor in this national effort to secure our nation and its people.

The Department is prosecuting the war on terrorism abroad. The President understands that a terrorist can attack at any time, at any place, using any conceivable technique. He also understands that it is physically impossible to defend against every conceivable threat in every place, at every time.

To successfully defend against terrorism, and other 21st century threats, requires that we take the war to the enemy. And the task of the Department is to put pressure on

terrorists who they in Afghanistan, cross the border, to ensure that they have a safe haven, sanctuary

With respect to the abroad U.S. military force directed by the President, charged with engaging terrorist forces and the groups that harbor them. In this effort, the Department works closely with other government agencies including the departments of State, Treasury, Justice and the intelligence community

Additional elements of strategy include taking reducing vulnerability to terrorism and a highly available to say. Protecting our national security unprecedented level of cooperation through all levels of government with the private industry and universities, and with the American people. The federal government has the crucial task of fostering national unity, and enabling the institutions to work together to protect the integrity of our country. The Department of Homeland Security is tasked with the responsibility of leading the national effort to protect our national interests

At home, the Department of Defense plays a vital role in national security. As well as the Secretary of Defense has made a commitment to work closely with the Department of Homeland Security to coordinate specific responsibilities

However, we must further the Department's mission to secure our people at home. It is important to distinguish the difference between homeland security and homeland defense

Homeland Defense: Homeland Security

As the President in the National strategy for Homeland security
element security efforts certify national effort to prevent terrorist attacks
with the United States and the integrity of the United States to terrorism,
minimize the damage and assist the recovery from terrorist

On the other hand the Defense Department defines la effect the
military protection of United States military justice operation and national defense
infrastructure against external threats aggressive incidents
facilities designed to deter aggressive response U.S. military force for
if deterrence fails

With respect to homeland security the Defense Department will operate support
of lead federal agency While in combination with the Defense Department
take the lead support by the federal government for action

Law 96 the Homeland Security Act of 2002 grants the Department of
Defense and the conduct of direct military military providing the
nothing this Act shall confer upon the Secretary of Homeland security
authority to carry out the military functions of the United States the
military is, the the the the Act limit the existing authority of the
Department of Defense the Armed Services Commission the military
defense of the United States other military issues. The
the difference between homeland defense and homeland security
precisely the will important to our military to articulate early to the
American

The Department of Defense' Role Security of National

his testimony before Congress in May of 1997, the Secretary of Defense identified three circumstances in which the Department of Defense would act within the United States:

The first was ordinary threats which the Department would undertake in its traditional military mission—examining, combating, and maritime defense operations. The Department lays the lead supported by other agencies. As the commander controls the Federal Air Force, it tracks and destroys data to assist the efforts of Air Force fighters to destroy if necessary intercept hostile aircraft.

All of the category of extraordinary circumstances are cases in which the President, in his Constitutional authority as Commander in Chief, with military authority. The inherent Constitutional authority may be exercised, such as the attack, where normal efforts carry out federal functions.

The second case is the case of catastrophe—floods, hurricanes, and so forth, during which the Department may be asked to quickly to supply personnel and other resources.

The Secretary testified that the policy is that the Department will not undertake operations that are limited in scope or that are not in the interest of the United States. An example of this is the security of the Olympic Games. Another example is the use of federal agencies in the event of a chemical/biological threat.

Subsequent to the Secretary's testimony three significant changes to the Department of Defense have fostered an evolving perspective of the home front security of

the Secretary of Defense with the approval of the President changed the Unified Command Plan and stood October 2000 the U.S. Northern Command U.S. Northern Command mission to

Conduct operations etc. re: it, free threats aggregated med at the United States' territory and interests that the signed of responsibility and

As directed the President or Secretary of Defense primary stance the critical increasing force management operations

U.S. Northern Command of responsibility includes land and sea approach and encompasses the entire United States, Alaska, Canada, Mexico surrounding in, extend to approximately 1000 miles along the Gulf of Mexico to the U.S. Virgin Islands. The defense of Hawaii's territorial possessions that remain the specialty of U.S. Pacific Command U.S. Northern Command directly be responsible for unity cooperation and coordination with Canada Mexico

defense in that the U.S. Northern Command primary mission is to defend the nation according to the laws established by the President Secretary of Defense. Military assistance may be provided by the federal agency such as the Department of Homeland Security

Military civil support includes domestic disaster relief operations that occur during fires, hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes. Support also includes counter-drug operations and consequence management assistance, such as would occur after a terrorist event employing a weapon of mass destruction.

Second, the Fiscal Year 2003 National Defense Authorization Act directed the establishment of an “**Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense.**” I am honored and thankful to have been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate to serve as the first Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense.

In accordance with Section 902 of Public Law 107-314, the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act of 2003, my principal duty is “the overall supervision of the homeland defense activities of the Department of Defense.” My charge, as given to me by law, by the Secretary of Defense, and by the President is to lead and focus the Department’s activities in homeland defense and homeland security, ensure internal coordination of DoD policy direction, provide guidance to Northern Command for its homeland defense mission and its military activities in support of homeland security, to include support to civil authorities, and to coordinate with the Homeland Security Council (HSC), the National Security Council (NSC), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and other government agencies. In layman’s terms, I am responsible for recommending to the Secretary the roadmap and the “rules of the road” for the Defense Department’s future role in securing our nation at home.

Third, the Fiscal Year 2003 National Defense Authorization Act also directed the establishment of an “**Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence.**”

The Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence will have the primary responsibilities to assure that the senior leadership of the Department and Combatant

Commanders receive the warning, actionable intelligence and counter-intelligence support needed to pursue the objectives of our defense strategy.

The Under Secretary of Defense Department in liaison with the Joint Chiefs of Staff will coordinate the activities of the Department of Defense in support of the Central Intelligence Agency. The Under Secretary of Defense will also coordinate the activities of the Department of Defense in support of the Central Intelligence Agency. The Under Secretary of Defense will also coordinate the activities of the Department of Defense in support of the Central Intelligence Agency.

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2	USA	10	Vice President	2
3	USA	10	Secretary of State	3
4	USA	10	Attorney General	4
5	USA	10	Chief Justice	5
6	USA	10	Speaker of the House	6
7	USA	10	Senate Majority Leader	7
8	USA	10	House Minority Leader	8
9	USA	10	Senate Minority Leader	9
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fact, members of the daughter Wing, Massachusetts Agricultural College, the first larval response to the terrible attack. To Eastets from Otis at the World Trade Center after United Airlines flight 763 landed to the second. When they were to enter the nurse history that morning, they took guard with renewed vigilance. The work first, but they are not the

C because of the way they treated their relationship state
governments, the National Government of the ability to make decisions
the far from responding to attacks: the United States and the de
response to mass casualty attacks. The way of course has been the
General Berhart, who the commander of the new North American Command has been

of staff. National Guard. He links into the National Guard's role.

The National Guard is quite apart from the conventional home defense role of the Army National Guard. It is important in continental defense. However, the National Guard is almost ready to conduct overseas military operations and is often called upon by combatant commanders as part of their service.

In the past, the National Guard has had a dual task. In wartime, the state has expected the Guard to fulfill its traditional role. In peacetime, the state has expected the Guard to be available for emergency service. The terrorist attacks of September 11th have shown that the National Guard may be called upon both to defend the homeland and to fight in a conventional war. The Guard is both a reserve force and a combat force.

Consequently, the Department of Defense has to deal with the challenge of the Guard's dual role. It is difficult to balance the requirements of the National Guard's traditional role with the requirements of the homeland security mission. The Guard is able to perform both roles, but it is not always clear how to do so.

Overall, the National Guard can support homeland security in several ways. First, the Guard can provide state police and the reaction of the government. Second, the Guard can provide the National Guard of New York and New Jersey and the Guard can provide the attacks on the World Trade Center.

state service but perform duties of federal interest. Title 32

Third, federal service. Title 32 is for the National Guard when it is in federal service. Title 32 is the authority of the President, the Secretary of Defense,

The Commander of North Command will have authority over the Guard on the
T status. Other than the training and reading
standards for Guard units when the T status command authority
the G in the target errors

These arrangements have been in the past. The change today
transfers the intelligence security personnel. The many proposals for
work with the NC H C DH C group the more make
certain the have approach that meets the standards

The Department of Defense-Department of Homeland Security Relationship

Much that marked history day for the federal government. Over 700
employees from more than 100 different offices became part of the Department
of Homeland Security. Effectively, the defense of our
home and the Department of Homeland Security is a vital organization
gaining personnel to the threat of war we win the work
nation

The Secretary of Defense made his commitment work with the
Department of Homeland Security to the
responsibilities DoD DH: has complementary missions and
general, the Department of Defense is the defense mission to
defend the land, maritime, and air force from external threats while the
Department of Homeland Security is the major force for
security and preparedness. DoD provides military support to U.S.
the relations with U.S. and the Secretary of
D. support and coordination for defense management
the Department of Homeland Security. The President

or the Secretary of Defense. The Department has an ongoing requirement for U.S. Northern
Command to coordinate exercises training with the operational components of
DHS.

As the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense, I supervise
DoD home defense in enhancing command capabilities,
coordinate all requests for assistance and cooperation between the Department
of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security.

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In conclusion, the Departments generally share the U.S. national security
share common goals to ensure the security of America's territory,
sovereignty, DoD and DHS have complementary missions and are a very close
partner. As many Americans and women face terrorism every day, both
at home and abroad.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.